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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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(T)THE CRISIS  
USSR/CUBA

Information as of 0600

13 November 1962

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13 November 1962

THE SITUATION IN CUBA

Preliminary analysis of 12 November photography shows that the assembly of IL-28s continues at San Julian.

A total of 13 uncrated aircraft was seen, compared to 12 on the preceding day. Six were completely assembled, and a seventh lacked only engine cowlings. Twenty crates have not yet been opened.

The 13 aircraft were tentatively identified as 9 regular IL-28s and 4 trainers, but the MASCOT trainer differs from the IL-28 BEAGLE only in cockpit and canopy dimensions, and has the same performance characteristics and military capabilities.

Nine unopened IL-28 crates are still at Holguin airfield. Several persons were visible near the crates.

Eleven of the MIG-21C jet fighters at Camilo Cienfuegos airfield near Santa Clara are armed with air-to-air missiles. A total of 29 of these fighters could be seen. Photographs of 8 MIG-21C's at San Antonio De Los Banos airfield show that they also are equipped with missile launchers. No missiles could be seen, but the photographs were poor quality.

Recent photography reveals that extensive construction is continuing at Holguin airfield in Oriente province, which is apparently to become a major base for the Cuban air force. Work on extending the runway at Holguin to 8,800 feet was begun early this year and now is nearly complete. Last spring construction was under way on 15 earth-covered aircraft revetments similar to the ones used for MIG fighters at other Cuban airfields. Photography of 9 and 10 November showed two additional revetments under construction. The presence beside the runway of approximately 120 arches used in building the revetments suggests that more are to be built.

The area around Holguin is rapidly becoming a major military strongpoint. A large new military encampment

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with considerable armored equipment is located just outside the city. Less than 40 miles east is the new naval base under construction near Banes.

As Mikoyan's stay in Cuba enters its eleventh day, Yugoslav and French press dispatches from Havana assert that he will stay through the rest of this week.

The Havana press, which went three days without even mentioning Mikoyan's presence in Cuba, reports his visit to Havana University last night. Mikoyan repeated earlier statements of general Soviet support for the Castro regime and for Castro's five demands for "peace with dignity," which he called "a program for peace in the Caribbean." Nothing in his speech gave any indication of the status of his talks with Cuban leaders.

Old Cuban Communist Marinello, rector of the University, introduced Mikoyan declaring "we should have faith in the help of the Soviet Union, whatever the difficulties of the moment." He also declared "the crisis is not over and will probably loom again because of the barbarousness of the imperialists."

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LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENTS


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Guatemalan President Ydigoras announced on 10 November that his government would recognize and harbor a Cuban government-in-exile unless the Castro regime immediately expels pro-Communist former Guatemalan President Arbenz "and his gang" from Cuba. Ydigoras re-emphasized

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that the danger to Guatemala from Castro-Communist subversion remains a threat. For some months, Ydigoras has been in contact with a conservative Cuban exile faction which calls itself the "constitutional government in exile."



In Peru a group of some 20 to 30 persons, evidently students, attacked a Lima TV station, apparently because the station had shown a USIS film entitled "Castro and Cuba." They threw stones and Molotov cocktails, breaking windows and doors and damaging one of the station's transmitters.

The Colombian Foreign Ministry announced on 12 November that Colombia was re-establishing relations with Peru, broken at the time of the military coup in Peru. The stated reason was the Peruvian Government's "attitude toward the Caribbean problem and its intention to hold general elections."

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~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]DIPLOMATIC DEVELOPMENTS AND REACTION

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Both Soviet and Chinese propaganda media have commented on Gilpatrick's statements, but the treatment differs. While one Soviet commentator described Gilpatrick's remarks as "permeated with an icy spirit of militarism and aggression," other comments merely express "regret" that statements such as Gilpatrick's indicate that the US may "heat up the situation once again." Peiping characterizes Gilpatrick's remarks as an example of "gangster's logic" and terms US insistence on on-site inspection and withdrawal of IL-28 bombers "another proof of the unbridled and insatiable US aggressive ambitions."

Soviet propaganda continues to stress the "compromise" nature of the agreements reached on Cuba and the "mutual concessions and commitments" involved. The USSR is pictured as having fulfilled its half of the bargain and the United States is being asked to live up to its "commitments." Peiping's People's Daily, however, yesterday scathingly attacked "Titoites" (the standard usage in China for Khrushchev's adherents) for calling the settlement a "triumph of wisdom and peace" and for criticizing Cuban resistance to the "US-USSR accord."

BLOC SHIPPING TO AND FROM CUBA

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A total of ten Soviet dry cargo ships, four Soviet tankers, one Soviet passenger ship, and one East German dry cargo ship are en route to Cuba. Photographic coverage of the ports of Mariel and Casilda on 11 November

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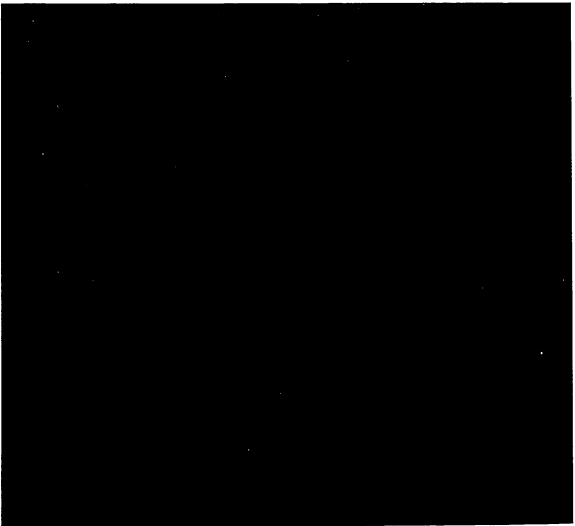
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revealed quantities of missile-related equipment still at these ports, as well as at some of the dismantled missile sites.

As expected, the International Chamber of Shipping at its meeting in London yesterday rejected a US proposal for a voluntary boycott of trade with Cuba by all non-Communist vessels. The Chamber declared that it was sympathetic to the US position, but that "it is not for the International Chamber of Shipping to usurp the responsibilities of governments...."

BLOC MILITARY FORCES

General: No significant changes have been noted in the past 24 hours in the status of major bloc military commands.

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